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THE STAR BY MAIL

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SHAFTER REPORTS

Success of Our Troops in Cuba.

Enemy Driven From Intrenchments on a Hill.

UNOFFICIAL LIST OF OUR LOSSES

Conference.

THE ASSAULT ON SANTIAGO

A brief report of the engagement in Cuba yesterday was received from are necessary to enable one to form a General Shafter about noon. It said clear cenception of the details of the move that the American loss was about ten Young, which resulted in the severe loss killed and forty wounded. The enemy | for the rough riders. The opinion seemed was driven from an intrenched posi-

Lieutenant Forshew has been assigned to command the Aileen; Lieu- regulars under Lawton. The latter seemed tenant Ford, the Free Lance; Lieutenant Day, the Restless, and Lieu- vantage of every tree and all possible tenant Buckland, the Viking.

mutilation of our dead near Guantanamo, the wounds having been guns weigh but thirty pounds, so they are caused by bullets of small caliber.

mand of General Merritt, the eighth force from exposure.

sembled, reach him.

The Senate passed a bill authoriznaval cadets at large and a bill pro- set to do so. He has not intention. viding for a military secretary to the Secretary of War.

A rumor from Madrid that America has proposed terms for a peace treaty is taken at the State Department to be a feeler of public senti-

The following dispatch from Gen. Shafter regarding yesterday's skirmish in Cuba was posted at the War Department at noon

BAIQUIRI, Playa del Este, June 25, 1898 Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington; Further news from Gen. Wheeler places cur loss in this morning's affair about ten killed and forty wounded. Capt. Capron, 1st U. S. V Cavalry, killed; wounded, Maj. Browdle, Capt. McClintock and Lieut. Thomas, 1st U. S. V. Cavalry; Major Bell, Capt. Knox and Lieut. Byram, 1st U. S. Cavalry. Capt. Knox seriously.

Capt. Wainright, formerly reported wounded, is uninjured. The names of the other killed and wounded not yet known. The Spaniards occupied a very strong intrenched position or a high hill. The firing lasted about an hour, and the enemy was driven from his position, which is now ec cupied by our troops, about a mile and a half from Sevilla. The enemy has retired toward Santiago de Cuba.

(Signed) SHAFTER. First Official Information.

Gen. Shafter's report was received about noon, and gave the officials the first official data of the engagement yesterday. The general's reference to "further news" and to "former report" could not be explained, as this was the first report of any kind received from him since he landed. There was the possibility that an early report has been delayed on the way, but the accepted belief was that Gen. Shafter's ref-

warded. The only other report was that which made incidental reference to the press reports of our casualties. Capt. Wainwright's name appears in the official dispatch for the first time, there being no former report of his being among the wounded. As Gen. Shafter now reports him uninjured all concern about him is

Capt. Wainwright belongs to the 1st Cavalry. His full name is Robert F. P. Wain-wright. He was born in Pennsylvania and appointed to the Military Academy from

New York. Gen. Shafter's dispatch throws considerable new light on the general situation of the advance forces. It makes evident that Maj. Gen. Wheeler, commander of the Cavalry Division, is with the advance force. The rough riders and the regular cavalry forces which participated yesterday are CARRIED A STRONG POSITION | forces which participated sestings in part of Gen. Wheeler's command. It is felt to be characteristic of that dash and impetuesity of Wheeler that he should be leading the advance, and it is taken as answering some of the comments made upon the age of some of the volunteer leaders. Decisive Fight Near.

Gen. Shafter's report that our troops are now about a mile and a half frem Sevilla shows how rapidly the American troops have pushed forward. They have already passed Juragua, leaving it three miles in the rear. Sevilla is the point where 'he Spaniards claim they will make a desperate stand, and with our forces only a mile and one-half off, it is apparent that a decisive fight is near at hand. It is five miles from Sevilla to Aquadores and two miles further to Santiago. This shows our troops to be about eight and one-half miles Gen. Miles and Secretary Alger in from Santiago, according to Gen. Shafter's report.

> Secretary Alger says he is determined to give the public a full and fair account of the operations of the army in Cuba so far as it can be done without improperly exposing campaign plans.

Severe Loss of Rough Riders. The press reports of the engagement were accepted without question by the army officers so far as they went. It was evident, however, that these were, from the nature of the case, prepared very hastily and necessarily omitted many facts that ment attempted by Gen. Lawton and Col. to be based on insufficient evidence, it is admitted, that the latter may have been ambushed. If this was not the case then their tactics would compare unfavorably with there adopted by the United States to have adopted their usual Indian-fighting tactics, not disdaining to take adcover in driving backward the Spaniards. The rough riders were supplied with at A dispatch from Admiral Sampson | least two Colt's automatic machine guis says that he erred in reporting the when they started from Tampa, and the officials are waiting to hear whether these easily transported on mule back, and may even be packed along with a tripod by a General Miles has issued an order soldier for a short distance. They would constituting the troops under com-

Message From Admiral Sampson. Santiago. It is thought he may de- gin the bombardment of the forts at the enlay the final attack on the city until trance of Santiago harbor today and to continue the bombardment until the last received, but no doubt is felt that Admiral best to do so. He has not, however, noti- ance.

American Dead Not Mutilated. In reply to the telegram from the department requesting definite information concerning the mutilation of the four bodies of the marines killed in the outpost of Guantanamo, Rear Admiral Sampson tele-

graphed as follows: "PLAYA DEL ESTE, Cuba, "June 24, 1898. "Replying to your dispatch I have to re-



port that a careful investigation has been made and it is reported to me that apparent mutilation was probably due to the take forward the best seasoned men at that effect of small caliber bullets fired at short ranges, and I withdraw the charge of mutilation.

(Signed) "SAMPSON."

Gen. Miles on the Fight.

At Gen. Miles' headquarters deep interest was manifested in the reports of the engagement. The general was early at his ford has charge of the muster rolls showdesk. He found nothing from Gen. Shafter ing the enlisted men. He put a large force erences were to the early press reports, or the others on the field. This was not of clerks at work digging through the rolls,

OUT-OF-DATE PONDEROSITIES MINGLE THEIR TEARS.

tary Alger's office and the two held a long dispatches as wounded, is Captain Maxi- nothing short of a big lighter can take general was asked as to the situation. He said the press reports told the whole story There is a feeling of anxiety on the to the Navy Department from Admiral rible earnestness and the courage of our part of the President and administra- | Sampson and it was in no wise connected | men, and the spirit with which they were tion friends lest Gen. Shafter may not with yesterday's engagement. The report entering upon this attack. But the loss of was current that he had notified the de- Capt. Capron and the other brave men, have a sufficient force to capture partment over night of his intention to be- rough riders and cavalrymen, was a serious blow, Gen. Miles said.

He spoke in the highest praise of Captain Capron, saying he had been one of the very the reinforcements, now being as- gun was silenced. No such cablegram was best officers in the United States service, a man who knew no fear. Captain Capron Sampson, who is in full and free communi- was a type of the stalwart American solcation with Gen. Shafter, will use his ships dier, broad-shouldered and athletic in ing the President to appoint five in the manner referred to if it is deemed build, and a man of fine personal appear-

Running over the list of dead and wounded, General Miles had a good word to say for each one, so far as he knew them, and among the regulars he knew them almost man for man.

Pando's Reinforcements.

When asked if he felt that Gueral Pando, the Spanish division commander at Holguin, could be kept from bringing reinforcements of 10,000 men down to General Linares at Santiago, General Miles said the Cubans must be depended upon to hold back Pando. General Garcia had been specially charged with throwing his Cuban forces across the line of communication between Holguin and Santiago, and this, together with the difficulties of progress along the hundred-mile stretch between the two places, promised to prevent Spanish reinforcements reaching Santiago. General Miles preserved his usual reticence as to the sending of new expeditions with reinforcements.

Reinforcements From the United

It is quite evident, however that reinforcements will be hurried forward, both from Tampa and from Newport News. Already General Duffield's forces on the Yale are well on their way. The Harvard will take another force today, and by next Tuesday about 4,000 more American troops will be at the disposition of General Shaf-Within another week the rest of General Henry's division, including the Garretson brigade, will be there. The firstclass transports secured yesterday are likely to go to Tampa as fast as possible, to point, with additional cavalry horses.

The Dead and Wounded.

Adjutant General Corbin at once set about getting up a list of the dead and wounded, with all the information available concerning each man. Captain Stafwhich he doubtless knew were being for- specially surprising, as it was felt that which are plied up to an enormous extent

with fighting in progress and more of it with the sudden growth of the volunteer stores from the transports to the shore. were used with effect or not. These little just ahead, there was scant time and opportunity for making official reports. In laborious, and no part of it was given out fleet, but it is not believed this can be fact the officials looked for fighting instead until the whole was completed. It may be made available for getting the big guns late in the day before the list is completed. ashore. Besides the guns, there are the At 10 o'clock Gen. Miles went to Secre- Captain Lund, mentioned in some of the heavy mounts, caissons, trucks, etc., which riders.

The listing of officers and men proceeded service had been received last midnight, giving a list of the dead and wounded, but General Greely, to whom the dispatch came, said it contained nothing about mili-

Some of the Victims.

Major James M. Bell of the 1st Regular Cavalry, who was wounded, is a veteran of the civil war. He enisted as first lieutenant of the 86th Ohio Infantry in June, 1862, and served until the close of the war, coming cut as a captain. He went into the army July 28, 1866, as second lieutenant, and went up the grades until he was appointed major of the 1st Cavalry, May 23,

Captain Thomas J. Knex entered West Point from Tennessee July 1, 1867, and entered the army as second lieutenant of cavalry in June, 1870. He was made a captain in 1889.

First Lieutenant Roger Byram was graduated from West Point June 13, 1883. He was appointed to the academy from Massachusetts. He received his commission as first lieutenant in 1890;

Edward Marshall, who was wounded, was one of the first correspondents sent by the New York Journal to Cuba. He was a mest intrepid and cool-headed man in those days, and since has shown remarkable aptitude and skill. He is a man of fine education and has traveled widely.

Major Bredie was formerly a lieutenant in the 1st United States Cavalry. He was distinguished in the war with the Apaches in Arizona and he served several years at Fort Walla Walla. He was sent up to Colville and there he tendered his resignation. On his way down from that point he heard of the Chief Joseph outbreak and withdrew his resignation by telegraph, rejoining his regiment against Joseph. When that war ended he resigned and since has been engaged in northern Arizona as a civil en-

gineer. He is a West Point graduate. Army officials say the name McClintock contained in General Shafter's as well as in the Associated Press dispatches is undoubtedly wrong, due, no doubt, to mistakes in telegraphing. They assert the name should be Captain L. S. McCormick, who belongs temporarily to the 1st Cavalry, to which he was assigned at his own request from the 7th Cavalry, recently stationed in the southwest.

The Assault on Santiago.

Secretary Alger and General Miles were in conference all the morning. The Shaft-er dispatch arrived just after they had separated, but it did not call for any further consultation. The program of the assault on Santiago remains unchanged, and it will be executed just as already mapped out by the military authorities. It is abpreclated that such reverses as yesterday are only a part of the fruits of the war. The officials look for desperate fighting, and, with our advance force so near Sevilla, it is anticipated that a big battle may occur today, and certainly is not many hours off. The main attention is being given to hurrying forward reinforcements, and in giving General Shafter every kind of stores which the situation demands.

In this connection a serious loss came to the knowledge of the War Department today, when it was learned that the one lighter sent with the Shafter expedition for

millian Luna of Troop F of the rough ashore. How the loss of the one lighter occurred is not disclosed, but it is only known that this one means of getting the on the basis of the Associated Press re- guns ashore has been destroyed. Speedy ports, as this was all the officials had to steps were taken to remedy this misforgo by up to noon. It was rumored that a tune as far as possible. Adjutant General dispatch from Colonel Allen of the signal Ccrbin telegraphed General Coppinger at Jacksonville to see that two large lighters were sent at once to the fleet of transports with Shafter. The order told General Coppirger that there was need of the utmost

It is probable that General Coppinger has lighters near at hand; otherwise it is expected he will adopt urgent means to obtain anything within reach on the Florida coast. After that they will have to be towed over, which is a slow process with flat-bottomed craft of this kind. In the meantime it is expected that the naval vessels off Santiago will assist in getting the guns ashore, although it is doubted if they can afford much more assistance than the tugs. The difficulty is in getting across the long stretch of shallow water up to the shore, and only a light-draft lighter can accomplish this, as a tug or warship cannot get within a quarter of a mile of the

The Late Capt. Capron.

Capt. Allyn K. Capron, the cavalry officer who lost his life near Santiago yesterday, was specially well known in this city. He came of distinguished military stock, his father and grandfather both having served with distinction in the army of the United States. His grandfather, Col. E. A. Capron, was a gallant soldier in the Mexican war, and lost his life on the field of battle in the service of his country. His father, Capt. Allyn Capron, is now on duty with Gen. Shafter's army at Santiago. He is attached to the 1st Artillery, and was stationed at Washington barracks with that regiment when ordered to the front. His wife, mother of the young man who was killed by the Spaniards, is now living in her husband's quarters at the Washington barracks, and, to add to her misfortunes, has a younger son ill with typhoid fever.

Capt. Capron was formerly second lieutenant of the 7th United States Cavalry, wlich regiment was stationed in Arizona when he left it to join the rough riders. His military service is specially creditable. He entered the army as a private in October, 1890, and was appointed a second lieutenant October 7, 1893, and transferred from the 5th Infantry to the 7th Cavalry in November, 1894. His brother also sought promotion in the army from the ranks, but his mind broke down under the strain of study and he committed suicide at Plattsburg, N. Y., about a year ago, while serving as first sergeant of the 21st Infantry. Their grandmother, Mrs. Vincent, is still living and owns a fine farm near Fort Myer, Va., where she makes her home. The family is related by marriage to the

family of Admiral Porter, the aunt of deceased having married Captain Carlisle Porter of the marine corps, son of the distinguished naval hero. General Miles pays the highest tribute

to Captain Capron, and refers to him as

ranking with those first heroes of the civil war, Ellsworth of the Fire Zouaves, who lost his life at Alexandria; Grebble, who fell at Big Bethel in one of the earliest engagements, and Winthrop, who was killed at the battle of Five Forks. They were all of the same type, young, courageous, fearless and impetuous. Physically, Capror was a model soldier, tall and of athletic build, blende haired and of gentle and agreeable disposition. Until recently he was at Fort Bill in charge of the Indian of that locality. When the rough rider

that he was serving up to the time of his

Details of Yesterday's Fight.

Roosevelt's Rough Riders were the prin cipal sufferers in an engagement yesterday that took place about eight miles from Santiago. The troops marched over the foothills from Ealquiri and dismounted. The Spaniards were heard felling trees a short Spaniards were heard felling trees a short distance away, and the rough riders were ordered to advance.

The country about is covered with high grass and chaparal, and in this a strong force of the Spaniards was hidden. As the Americans moved forward they were met by a withering fire.

Col. Leonard Wood and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt led the charge with great bravery, and ultimately they drove te enemy back toward Santiago, inflicting heavy losses upon them. The rough riders were supported by

toward Santiago, inflicting heavy losses upon them. The rough riders were supported by the 2d Massachusetts Volunteers and the 16th Regular Cavalry.

The Americans numbered less than a thousand, while the Spanish soldiers, who had every advantage of position, numbered more than twice that.

The cavalrymen were of the spanish soldiers.

more than twice that.

The cavalrymen were afterward reinforced by the 7th, 12th and 17th infantry, part of the 9th Cavalry, the 2d Massachusetts and the 71st New York.

The Americans now hold the position at the threshold of Santiago de Cuba, with more troops going forward constantly, and they are preparing for a final assault upon the city.

The Killed and Wounded. The killed are: Rough riders-Capt. Allyn K. Capron of

Troop L, Sergt. Hamilton Fish, jr., Privates Tilman and Dawson, both of Troop L; Private Dougherty of Troop A; Private W. T. Erwin of Troop F. First Cavalry-Privates Dix, York, Be

jork, Kolbe, Berlin and Lenmock. Tenth Cavalry-Corporal White. The following officers of the rough riders were wounded: Major Brodie, shot through the right for:

arm; Captain McClintock, Troop B, shot through the right leg; Lieut. J. R. Thomas, Troop L, shot through right leg. His conotton is serious.

Other officers wounded are:
Captain Knox, whose condition is serious;
Major Bell and Lieutenant Byram.
These officers are of the 1st Cavalry.
The following are among the soldiers wounded:

Rough Riders: Troop B-Privates E. M. Hill. Shelley F. Ishler, M. S. Newcomb, Fred N. Beale and Corporal J. D. Rhodes. Fred N. Beale and Corporal J. D. Rhodes.
Troop E—Corporal James F. Bean, Privates
Frank B. Booth, Albert C. Hartle, R. G.
Bailey, H.—Alvers, E. J. Atherton, Clifford
Reed and Sergeant G. W. Arringo. Troop
G—Sergeant Thomas F. Cavanaugh, Corporal L. L. Stewart, Privates George Rowland, H. J. Haefner, Michael Coyle, R. M.
Reid and M. Russell. Troop L—Privates J.
R. Kean, John P. Dernap, Thomas F.
Meagher, Edward Calborst and Nathaniel
Poe.

Tenth Cavalry: Troop B-Privates Russell, Gaines, Miller, Cross, Braxton and Wheeler. Troop I-Privates Ridd and May-Edward Marshall, correspondent of the New York Journal, was seriously wounded in the small of the back. It is probable that at least ten in the list of wounded will die.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED. ketches of Some of the Men Who Fell in the Fight.

NEW YORK, June 25.-Nicholas Fish, father of Hamilton Fish, jr., killed in the engagement with the Spanish forces at Juragua on Thursday, had received no official verification of the report of his son's death Mr. Fish had, however, no hope that the report is erroneous.

"Hamilton," the father said, "was eager to go to the front. When Mr. Roosevelt gave him a chance to join he said to me. Uncle Sam needs some big, strong chaps like me and I am going down there to

"He was made a sergeant in Troop I, but when this troop was detailed to remain with the horses in Florida Hamilton resigned his position and went in Troop L as a private. Captain Capron, whom he spoke of as the finest soldier in the army, made him a sergeant in Troop L on his "We received a letter from him just as

they were embarking for Cuba. He spoke of the discomforts on the troopship, disease having broken out among the men, but added that he was never in better health, and had not gone down for a pic "In all his letters he spoke loyally of the

officers and of his devotion to a soldier's life. He spoke particularly of Captain Capron, who is reported killed with my son. "Hamilton died fighting like a man. He looked very much like his great grandfather, Colonel Nicolas Fish, who entered the revolutionary army at the age of seventeen and served throughout the war, being present at the battles of Brooklyn, Harlem Heights and Saratoga and the assault on Yorktown, under General Alexander Ham-

Mrs. Fish could not speak of her son without weeping. "I know he died like a soldier," she said, "but it seems a sin to send such young fellows into a deadly ambush, where there is hardly a living chance "My son was fighting in the front, I

know. He wished to take his chances with the rest. He refused to take any money with him or any little luxuries which I asked my cousin, Mr. Arthur T. Brice, to get him when he was at Washington. "It was only when assured that it would add to his efficiency as a soldier that he could be persuaded to take a rubber blanket and choiera bands."

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 25.-Lieut. J. R. Thomas of the Indian territory, who was wounded in the fight near Santiago de Cuba, is a son of Federal Judge Thomas. Corporal J. D. Rhodes was a noted scout and "trailer" of Arizona.

DENVER, Col., June 25.-Capt. J. H. Mc Clintock of Troop B, who was shot through the right leg in the battle, is from Phoenix, Ariz. He is well known throughout the southwest, and for many years, until a year ago, was editor of the Arizona Republican, published at Phoenix. He one of the Arizona delegates to the national irrigation convention, and held a number of public or semi-public po-

On the President's first call for troops McClintock was one of the first to re-spond, and later Gov. McCord appointed him captain of Troop B, in recognition of his services in organizing the Arizona vo

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 25 .- Private Frank Booth, one of the rough riders wounded at the battle of Santiago de Cuba, wounded at the battle of Santiago de Cuba, is a son of W. A. Booth, a business man of this city. When he enlisted he was assistant bookkeeper for E. J. Post & Co. High Albers, also one of the wounded, is a son of a well-known dairyman of this city. W. T. Erwin, reported killed, is believed here to be I. R. Erwin, who enlisted here in Troop F. Sergeant G. W. Arringo, wounded, is thought to be Armijo, son of an influential Mexican of this city.

Blanco's Official Report. MADRID, June 25.- The official report of Captain General Blanco on the recent fighting near Santiago de Cuba, says:

MUCH ANXIETY FELT

A Fear That Shafter's Force is Insufficient.

RUSHING THE REINFORCEMENTS

He May Delay Attack on Santiago 'Till They Arrive.

ADMINISTRATION FEELING

Despite the successful progress so far made toward Santiago by General Shafter, no attempt is made today to conceal a certain amount of anixety. The President is anxious, but exceedingly hopeful. So are many of the administration leaders.

Since the sailing of General Shafter's expedition trustworthy news has been received by the administration showing that the Spaniards are in greater strength around Santiago than even dreamed of from early information. It is said to be probable that the Spaniard have 20,000 good soldiers in and around Santiago in addition to the 10,000 trained men of General Pando, who was about 100 miles away. but is believed to be marching to reinforce General Linares.

Reinforcements Being Rushed.

The receipt of late information creates the fear that General Shafter was sent away with too few men. This is why reinforcements are being rushed to him by fast steamers.

Besides the men from Camp Alger, it is believed that troops have been sent from Tampa. If they have not been sent they are now under orders to go without delay. It is now thought that close to 10,000 men will be sent to Santiago to aid General Shafter. When the true situation was learned General Miles thought of going with the reinforcements, but this was abandoned. General Miles has decided to go to Cuba with the next expedition. He may also lead the Porto Rican expedition.

May Delay Attack on Santiago.

It is not believed that the President will order General Shafter to hold back his campaign to await new troops, but many prominent military men doubt whether General Shafter will attack Santiago proper until more troops arrive. He will capture and hold positions of value and get everything in readiness for the siege of the city. He will get all the commanding positions in his possession and then bring up his heavy guns. By the time all this has been accomplished he will have reinforcements at hand. The Cubans will also have a chance to gather more men to assist in the final dash for Santiago. If the Cuban forces between Pando and Linares are driven toward Santiago by Pando they will join General Shafter's army for the last

great effort. Old soldiers today do not calculate on the speedy capture of Santiago unless the Spaniards are dispirited and hungry and give up without the resistance expected. Everybody looks for bloody fighting up to the last minute. This is the administration view.

Interest in Yesterday's Fight.

President McKinley did not arise until a late hour this morning, and many early callers did not find him in his office. The President did not breakfast until about 10 o'clock, an hour behind his usual hour. He was in his office until a late hour last night going over the war dispatches. The first dispatch of the Santiago fight

was received at the White House shortly before 12 o'clock last night and for more than two hours the President sat in the "war room" of the Executive Mansion waiting for details of the fight. These did not come until near 2 o'clock this morning. The dispatches were received by Captain Montgomery and turned over to the President at once. The President was personally acquainted

with many of the men killed, and his regret at the casualties was sincere and deep. As the dispatches told of the location of the fight the President gave close study to the fine map of Cuba in the war room. The progress of General Shafter's army has been followed in detail at the White House. Each move, and the various positions of the army, as well as of the Spanlards, is marked on the map. The President, with his military knowledge and experience, follows every step of the American commander.

The President has studied the map of Cuba so minutely that he is almost as well acquainted with the positions of the forces as if he were there. He devotes much time, after the receipt of each item of news, to further study, and shows the greatest

Inquiring About Capt. Lunn. Delegate Ferguson of New Mexico was

at the White House and War Department this morning inquiring for news of Captain Luna, who was killed in yesterday's fight. Captain Luna enlisted with Colonel Wood's troopers. He was from Los Lunas, near Aubuquerque, N. M., and was captain of a local company. He was a member of one of the most prominent Spanish-American families in the southwest. For years he had heard the charge that the Spanish-Americans would not prove loyal to this country. He knew this was false and volunteered to disprove the assertion. Capt. Luna was about twenty-five years old, and had been married only a few months when he went to the front. His mother this morning telegraphed to Mr. Ferguson asking for official news.

WAR DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

Misapprehension Regarding Emergency Appointments.

A misapprehension regarding appoint-

ments to be made in the War Department

under the present emergency seems to have been created by the present deficincy bill before Congress providing for the payment of salaries of clerks in the War Departnent. This appropriation bill is not new legislation, but is the continuation of appropriations that have been available in the War Department since April, and from which the increased force serving since the encement of the war has been paid. The department in the past week has been mber over 3,000, and as the ne

THE SCENE OF HOSTILITIES.